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OL. XLVI.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

No. 11.

sins' tremendious cyclone prefor the 10th, did not come.

the 1st of next October the new educing letter-postage from 3 to 2 per half-onnee will go into effect. the business failures in the United in the last week, eighty in the North and fifty-nine in the

news from the overflowed region officting. There is no doubt sevreaks have occurred in Coahoma. ar and Issaquena on the Mississippi and that the damage is serious in sas and Louisiana. We hope the will soon be over.

W. H. H. GREEN of the firm of Hamilton & Co., the contractors are had charge of the building of ad from Memphis to Holly Springs, sured the Memphis Appeal that ork will be completed to the latter in May next.

ly" seventeen Democrats in the of Representatives voted for the bill-six from Pennsylvania, three New York, three from New Jersey, m Massachusetts, one from Alaone from Georgia, one from West ia, and one from Virginia. In the only one, and he an imposter in nks who hails from New Jersey the name of McPherson.

RANDALL is under the impresat the tariff question will not be dat the next session of Congress.' . Randall will find himself mis-Nearly all the Democratic Senad Representatives of the late s, who are members of the next, dged by their record to advocate sion. The new Democratic memre committed by their pledges ir principles to the same course. sent bill contains the worst s of the old robber system.

ing about sowing the wind.

rom that paper with an address rom that paper with an address of Georgia. He was elected a member and peculiar, characteristic of the Confederate Congress which there is ample scope and room He will be succeeded by Messrs. M. Richardson and W. B. Smith. perionced journalists.

Appointment.

T. Hull, Receiver of Public at Jackson, Mississippi, vice A. iball removed.

tterson, and what he was stricken typo and published a paper the Greenback party in MissisHe is a sharp, vigorous writer

Strong count the next and is also

The Greenback party in MissisHe is a sharp, vigorous writer

By President Lincoln, Mr. Stephens made

The Greenback party in Missis
The Greenback party a speech avowing his admiration for Mr. Lincoln and his expectation, in 1862, that the Confederacy would not prove permanent; that the Union would be restored. d captandum and stirring. A will not be questioned. What date one-twentieth of those who tried



LATE GOVERNOR OF GEOSGIA.

Mr. Stephens was born in Talinferro County, Georgia, February 11, 1812. He was graduated from Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, when twenty years of age, and admitted to the bar when it twenty-two. He practiced in Crawford-ville, and soon was numbered among the most thriving men in his profession. His fellow-citizens hastened to place him in public life. In 1836, he was elected to the State Legislature, and consecutively five times afterwards. In 1842, he took his seat in the Senate of Georgia, and a year later was sent to Congress as a Whig, and continued to represent his

differences, received his earnest advoca-cy. In 1854, he strongly supported the Kansas and Nebraska Act, which organo, from its peculiar location, has ized those two Territories and left the point for the congregation of numbers of colored people, and is afflicted with serious trouble color in the schools." Each race ools of its own, all in charge of and dissatisfaction among the upils and their parents who claim ht of admission to the white the of admission to the white subject, and made a speech before the Legislature of Georgia against secession. Notwithstanding the general unpopumob and seized the buildings larity of his views, he was elected a atter, and the trouble was in full member of the convention which met at The Cairoites may remember the Milledgeville, fearlessly stated his views and voted with the minority against the

We wish he would make up met at Montgomery, Alabama, and was do retire from Kentucky and made Vice-President of the newly-orack to his old Mississippi home of March, 1861, he made that celebrated speech in which he declared slavery to be for all his varied accomplish- the corner stone of the Confederacy Acting as special commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia, he was influential in deciding that State to secede. When General Bragg made James M. Calhoun Civil Governor of Atlanta, Mr. Stephens characterized this act as "a palpable usurpation," true under the Confederacy as under the Union to his view of civil rights. In February, 1865, he was one of the three representatives of regoing announcement is a sur- the Confederacy who met President Lin-Nobody here knows who struck coln and Secretary of State Seward on a steamer in Hampton Roads, and discussed the situation which the war had r. Kimball is an original Repubdeveloped, in a manner which proved ho immigrated South from the fruitless, however well-intentioned on sefore the war. He was a hard-both sides. After the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Stephens retired to Craw-fordville, where he was arrested, May 11, the unpleasantness. He went 1865, and conveyed to Fort Warren, Bose Republican party at the ton Harbor. On the 11th of October in ng, and has swallowed all its bit-from Ames down to Jim Hill. He favored President Johnson's policy tloud, but goes along in a quiet elected to the Senate of the United eys orders and asks no questions. States, but was prevented from taking and had not enough money to pay the his seat because Georgia was considered charges, and asked her for a loan of

restored. -Mr. Stephens was elected Governor of rom his bugle-horn has never Georgia last fall on the Democratic bring the clansman of his faith ticket, a fit rounding to a most remark- lower House of the next Legislature. ion. But for his pluck and organ-th inst. The funeral took place on the powers the Greenback party oth. Over fifty thousand visitors were ave died sooner in Mississippi. In the city, and twice that number were in the city, and twice that number were it would have never lived. His on the streets. The hall of the House ney to fill the office, and his in-

ministration means by giving the Kimball, and putting this high-Greenbacker in his place, we exactly comprehend, but we at theory. It seems to be the Greenbacker in the struggle. While believing that the States each have the right to second from the Union, he condemned secession as impolitic. The cardinal doctrine

Alexander Hamilton Stephens, of his political faith was to give the largest liberty to the citizen compatible with the protection of property and the preservation of order. His latest work was a school history of the United States. These publications yielded him

Physically, Mr. Stephens was exceed-ingly frail and small, his weight being about eighty-five pounds. He was unable to walk, and was wheeled on a chair, which he occupied while in public business. He was never married.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Woman suffrage in Wyoming is an alleged success.

have expired, but nearly all will pro-ceed under new charters without delay.

is not wholly forgotten. Somebody re-calls him to memory by suggesting him

The venerable Baptist clergyman, Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, of Massachusetts, the author of the glorious old hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee I Sing," died re-

The woman suffragists sustained another defeat in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, Wednesday, that body having refused by a vote of sixty yeas to 127 nays to give woman municipal suffrage.

Near Indianapolis the horrible murder of two women living on a farm is re-

received from Jackson county, Arkansas, to the effect that 50 Polish Jews passed up White river on their way to Independence county, Ark., where they will locate as a colony.

Congress might at least have passed a

Miss Clinton Scott died at Bonnet Carre, Louisiana, of injuries received in will be remembered as nobly joining her brother in a contribution of \$2,000 to the flood sufferers here and at Cincinnati.

Robert J. Prichard died at Granville, New York, from an overdose of powders. The physician left a written prescription directing that one powder be taken ever four hours. Prichard's little powders every hour.

Thirty-two of the States and all the Territories now hold biennial sessions of

At Louisville, Ky., March 8, a lady with three children registered at the hotel as Mrs. Moore, St. Louis. At the whom and her children he had shown politeness and attention on the train from the West, and told her he had a lot of freight at] the Short Line depot Greenbacker, a Murat in a po-tions of reconstruction. He was elected to Congress in 1882. On the 12th of ive. He has been the life and February, 1878, when Congress received February, 1878, when Congress received to Congress in 1882. On the 12th of St. Louis. Mrs. Moore gave the man seed her for a loan of money, at the same time exhibiting a through the condi-tions of reconstruction. He was elected to Congress in 1882. On the 12th of February, 1878, when Congress received the condi-tions of reconstruction in the condi-tions of reconstruction. He was elected to Congress in 1882. On the 12th of February, 1878, when Congress received to Congress received the man through the check as a pledge, and

OVER THE STATE.

The Storehouse and stock of Gray & Co., of Lake Dick, on Yazoo river, was burned on the 9th.

Col. B. F. Jones, of Winona, has an-nounced himself as a candidate for the

gaged in the drug busine

We regret to learn that the gin house and fifteen bales of cotton of Hon. W. S. Anderson, near Skipwith Landing, Issaquena county, were burned a few nights

It is the painful task of the Coffeville

Meridian Observer: Mr. James J. Griffin, of this city, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. P. H. Gully, in Kemper county, on Sunday morning, of paralysis. Mr. G. formerly lived in Kemper, where Mrs. G. owns a large farm, and was there on a visit when the sad event occurred.

Vicksburg Commercial: On last Thursday night, at 11 o'clock, at Bovina, Bennie Morris, son of Judge Morris, was Thirteen States hold elections this year, eight choosing Governors.

At Clayton, Ala., March 9, Bob Cochran, colored, convicted for the murder of M. L. Drew, was hanged.

The charters of over 300 national banks

have expired, but nearly all will proceed under new charters without delay.

James Andrew Glenn was shot and killed as he was entering his home, near Atlanta, Thursday night, by some unknown assassin.

Mr. R. B. Haves, the Presidential fraud, is not wholly forgotten. Somebody recalls him to memory by suggesting him as a curiosity for a circus side show.

The Enterprise Courier has the boss young printer, Samuel Olliphant Wilson. He is only eleven years old, the grand-son of a former governor and United States Senator from Alabama. He can set two columns of long primer per day and a clean proof, and can manage manuscript as well as many older and more experienced printers. He has set

and a year later was sent to Congress as a Whig, and continued to represent his district in that august body until 1859. At the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress, he declined to be again a candidate, and on July 2, 1869, made a speech at Augusta, Georgia, in which he announced his retirement from public life.

During the eventful years of his first terms in Congress, Mr. Stephens was distinguished by conservatism and moderation. In February, 1847, he submitted a series of resolutions as to the Mexican War, which afterwards formed a plank in the platform of the Whig party. The compromise of 1850, which temporarily abated the threatening intensity of party.

Died at New Orleans, March 9, Right Rev. John Quinlan, Catholic Bishop of Mobile since 1859, at St. Theresa pastoral residence in that city. He had, been sick two months.

Mrs. Dora Inez Calvert, was married recently to ex-Governor Sprague, the divorced husband of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. She is 25 years old and has an attractive appearance.

The new capitol of Texas is to cost \$3,000,000. Four Chicago contractors will build it, and take their pay in 3,000,000 acres of State land, which they propose to devote to cattle-raising.

The woman suffragists sustained and a clean proof, and can manage manuscript as well as manu clean proof, and can manuscript as well as manus merits of the Agricultural lien law at the next meeting.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Two Important Decisions.

THE COURT DECIDES THAT A STATE CAN NOT ACT AS COLLECTING AGENT THROUGH THE COURTS FOR ITS CITI-

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- A decision

tant State bond cases of John Elliott et been a good deal of talk to-day about al., against the Governor, Auditor and charges which have been preferred against Treasurer of Louisiana. These were Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasresolution declaring who struck Billy suits to compel the State officers of John D. Woods, the talented edthe Glasgow (Ky.) Times, has rethe most momentous day in the history

This was on the 16th of January, 1861,
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The most momentous day in the h solidated bonds of the State of 1874 all the moneys received from the tax of five and one-half mills levied to pay escaping from the City of Yazoo, which such bonds by act No. 3 of 1874, and to recently sank near New Orleans. She continue to levy and collect said tax and continue to levy and collect said tax and attainments, and as a representative from make such application of it until such Tippah in the last session of the legislabonds shall be fully extinguished and discharged. The court holds, first, that the State Constitution of Louisiana of vigorous canvass, be triumphantly elected 1879 took away the power of the execu- and make an able and worthy Senator .tive officers of the State to levy and apply this tax in accordance with the girl, who could not read, gave three act of 1874; second, that executive officers owe a duty to the State alone, and San Francisco Examiner.] have no contract relation with the bondthe Legislature, and the balance of the holders; they can act as the State directs States will no doubt soon adopt the them to act, and hold as the State same system. A similar proposition was allows and directs them to hold; third, rejected by the New York House last that the court cannot assume all the executive power of a State, so far as it executive power of a State, so far as it relates to the enforcement of this law, and to supervise the conduct of all persons charged with any official duty in same time a man registered as John D. Morgan, a handsome blue-eyed darling aged 30. He went to Mrs. Moore, to paid in full, and that, too, in a proceedrespect to the levy, collection and dising to which the State was not and could not be made a party; that politi-cal power cannot be thus ousted of its jurisdiction and the judiciary put in its place. The decree and judgment of the court below, denying the relief and writ of mandamus prayed for, are affirmed. The opinion is by Chief Justice Waite.

ANOTHER DECISION.

A decision was also rendered in the cases of the State of New Hampshire and the State of New York against the State of Louisiana and her executive officers. These were suits on repudiated bonds, which individual bondholders in New Hampshire and New York transferred to their respective States, in order that the States might bring original suits in this court against the State Dr. A. P. Rose has removed from Sunfulfill its obligation. This court holds flower Landing, Coahoma county, to that the suits are in effect not the suits Coldwater, Tate county, where he is enof the States of New Hampshire and New York, but suits of the individual citizens of these States against another State; that the States of New Hampshire and New York are merely endeavor ing to act as collecting agents for their citizens, and that this cannot be allowed The judicial power of the United States Times to announce the death of that good and long-lived old citizen, Dr. S. Bell. He was 75 years of age, and had been a citizen of Coffeeville 46 years.

does not extend to suits commenced and prosecuted as these in effect are, by individuals against one of the States of the Union. The actions cannot be sustained, and the bills are dismissed.

The following cases were Reversed and Remanded:

3899—A. M. Slaydon vs. G. P. W. Sirmed.

Rev. J. L. Cooper.

The serious illness of this gentleman in December and January last, gave rise to a report of his death. We are pleased to be able to state that his health is greatly improved, and that the excellent school which he has so successfully established-Spring Hill Institute, Lauderdale county-is prospering as usual.

Two murderers were hanged in N. Y City in one day-one Majone, who killed his wife and her mother last December, and one McGloin, who killed the owner of a house he had entered for robbery. Such things happen sometimes north of Mason & Dixon's line.

A DRUNKEN Georgian named Herring, living in Hale county, has invented the latest and most brutal cruelty. It was to pour a shovel of hot coals on his infant child and torture it to death.

THE executive committee of the Missouri Wool-Growers' Association have

How a Georgian Got His Case Con-tinued.

Cumming (Ga.) Clarion.] One man came near town Monday morning and sent word to the judge that he had been exposed to the small

pox. He was gracious enough to say that he would come into court if so di rected. It is sufficient to say that his case was continued.

A Worthy Young Mississippian in Luck.

Washington Special.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- W. C. George of Jackson, Miss., (son of the Senator) has been appointed first assistant in the stationary department of the Senate. The salary is \$1800 per year.

Charges Against Supervising Architect Hill.

Mr. C. J. Frederick.

It will be seen from this gentleman's announcement, that he is a candidate for Senator to represent the 23rd district in the next session of the legislature. He is a gentleman of brilliant mental ture, was one of the most influential and useful members of that body. Should he be nominated, he will make a Ashland Register.

Drunkenness no Excuse for Crime.

The Supreme Court in banc yesterday affimed the judgment and order of the Superior Court of Lake county in the case of the people against William Jones. Long on the 7th of May, 1882, and sentenced to be hanged. From the opinion filed it appears that "insanity from the long continuous was of interesting the first degree for the killing of Henry Long on the 7th of May, 1882, and sentenced to be hanged. From the opinion filed it appears that "insanity from the long continuous was of interesting to the court sustained the objection and this is the sole ground alone. The court sustained the objection and this is the sole ground alone. Sessions & Cassedy and R. H. Thompson for appellant long continuous use of intoxicants" was the only defense made. In substance the court charged the jury that "insanity produced by intoxication would not destroy responsibility when the party when sane and responsible made himself volwas no excuse for crime, but it was a was no excuse for crime, but it was a subject to the right of the plaintiff to recircumstance for the consideration of tain his lien by perfecting an appeal the jury in determining the degree of crime." The homicide was committed on Sunday, about one o'clock p. m., and the evidence given on behalf of defendant proved that he had bought a pint of pure alcohol on the Friday processing all cases where bonds are given by the the evidence given on behalf of defendant proved that he had bought a pint of pure alcohol on the Friday preceding and drank it without water through the next day. "This evidence certainly tended to prove voluntary intoxication, and the charge on the subject was relevant. There is no error in the record prejudicial to the defendant."

2434 and 2435.

2432 and 2325 Code 1880, provide how appeals may be taken, and in all cases where bonds are given by the appellant it is required that they be by sureties, freeholders in the State. The appellant gave bond within the prescribed time, but it was executed by only one surety and the appeal was not therefore perfected.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

REPORTED WERKLY BY C. C. CAMPBELL.

Monday, March 12, 1883. The following cases were Affirmed: 4001-John W. Ross, et al. vs. G. G. Holloway, et al. 4220-Frank Klotz, et al. vs. O. H. Spence. 4222—Cuff Warden, vs. State of Missh 4239-A. P. Merrill, Sr. vs. E. Kibbe.

Mitchell.

4085-Edmund Bang vs. State of Mississippi. 4119—J. W. French vs. E. P. Sale. 4192-John J. Bradford vs. John J.

4214—W. H. Berry, et al. vs. W. C. Folkes, et al. 4233—H. W. Jones vs. W. R. Brandon, 4238-J. D. Cage, et al. vs. Louis Trager.

4199—Hugh L. Davis vs. Wm. J. Davis. Affirmed and 60 days to answer.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS. October Term, 1882.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROST. SHOTWELL.

SMITH, ET AL.

SCHERCH.

Appeal from the Chancery Court of Lincoln county, Hon. H.S. VanEaton, Chancellor.

Smith was indebted on a note to A. and Co., and executed a deed of trust on his homestead exemption, his wife join-ing therein to secure the indebtedness. The note was given in June 1875. In issued a circular on the subject of an efficient law to protect sheep against the ravages of dogs. In Mississippi, the dogs have been able to hold the fort. The statesman bold enough to lead the assault, hasn't come to the front.

American Sentry: Banks, railroad, and all other corporations—the creation of laws, all of which may be repealed or amended in the just interest of the people, should at all times be controlled and held in absolute and complete subordination to the general good.

The note was given in June 1875. In March 1879 a new promise was made in writing by the husband and wife jointly for the balance due on the above note. The chose in action was transferred to appelee, and in November 1881 this bill was filed by appellee praying for an account, and that the lands embraced in the deed of trust be sold to satisfy what balance might be due on said note. Defendant interposed a demurrer which was overruled, and thereupon answered—setting up the bar of the six years statute of limitations, claiming that the renewal of the note by the husband and wife jointly did not operate to extend the limitation as to the homestead exemption.

exemption. A. C. McNair, for appellant. R. H. Thompson, contra.

CHALMERS, J.,

1. Our statute confers no right of

1. Our statute confers no right of property on the wife in the homestead exemption, but a single veto power upon the sale or encumbering of it. Despite the statute, it remains the exclusive property of the husband.

2. As long as the debt is kept alive by him who owes it, the mortgage remains in full force. The wife having consented that the homestead might be bound for a debt, it must so continue until the debt be discharged either by payment or the lapse of such time as constitutes a valid bar in behalf of the debtor.

We speak only, of a case where the

We speak only, of a case where the debt is kept alive by renewals before any bar has attached. Affirmed.

[To be reported.] FIEFER & DREYFUS,

F. H. HARTMAN.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of Lincoln county. Hon. J. B. Chrisman Appellants sued out an attachment

against Ferris and, the writ was levied on certain goods. Hartman became claimant of these goods. The attachment was tried by a jury and the attachment was discharged. Plaintiff in the attachment within five days executed a bond with only one surety to appeal to the Supreme court. The case to camethe Supreme court and the defendant in the attachment confessed error and the case was reversed. On the trial of the claimants issue, the plaintiff offered the record of the attachment proceedings in evidence, for the purpose of showing that they had regularly sued out an attachment, that it had been levied on the property in controversy and that it had been sustained and the case on its merits had been decided in their favor. Claimants objected on the ground that there was but one surety on the appeal bond and on this ground

son for appellant.
A. C. McNair, contra.

COOPER, J.,

1. By the verdict of the jury in favor of the defendant on the plea in abateuntarily intoxicated, and drunkenness | ment, the attachment was discharged. subject to the right of the plaintiff to re-

3. As to the claimant the proceedings in the appeal were res inter alios acta, By the failure of the plaintiff in the attachment to perfect his appeal within the time in which it must have been perfected to unable him to retain the lien on the property attached, the claimant had been freed from all obligation to further prosecute his claim. He had no connection with the suit except as claim-ant to the property attached and when the property was discharged so also was

4. The right to an attachment and the proceedings to enfore the right are wholly regulated by the statute, and only by compliance with its terms, can the lien be acquired or reclaimed. Af-

[To be reported.]